

WEST VIRGINIA

And Virginia and Their Unlimited Possibilities.

THE CHESAPEAKE & WESTERN ROAD

Completed to Dayton, Va., and the Event Duly Celebrated.

WILL CROSS OVER WEST VIRGINIA

And Open Up Another Great Coal and Timber Region--Letter From R. H. Edmonds Read at the Banquet Makes Interesting Comparisons, Showing the Marvelous Future That Awaits the Two Virginias--The Resources Compared With Those of Pennsylvania--Significant Facts.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

DAYTON, VA., July 31.--To-day was a memorable one in Dayton, it being the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Chesapeake & Western railroad from Harrisonburg to this point--a railroad which, when finally completed will do so much toward the further development of Virginia and West Virginia. The road will penetrate the great and yet undeveloped coal and timber fields of West Virginia north of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and will open up one of the richest sections of West Virginia, eventually reaching the Ohio river on the western border of the state.

The celebration to-day consisted of a jubilee and banquet, at which many prominent railroad men and others interested in the work were distinguished guests. Letters were read from a number of gentlemen who could not be present. One of the most interesting of these was from R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, which contained some valuable comparisons, showing the vast possibilities of the development before West Virginia and Virginia. Among other things Mr. Edmonds says:

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

"I have watched the progress of this enterprise with great interest, and when first undertaken congratulated the people of Virginia and West Virginia upon securing a railroad which promises so much for these two states. Marvelously blessed by nature as Virginia and West Virginia are, we can best form an idea of the great possibilities of development before them by a comparison with what the neighboring state of Pennsylvania has accomplished.

"In every material aspect, in soil and climate, mineral and timber wealth and agricultural capabilities, these two states far out-rank Pennsylvania. Probably no other equal area in the world has been more lavishly blessed than the Virginias, and yet for reasons which it would be needless to discuss, their material advancement has been far short of what Pennsylvania and other northern and western states have accomplished. In the fulness of time the railroad and industrial progress of these two states is now about to enter upon a new period of activity. What this means for the future--what it means for an increase in wealth--for more diversity in agricultural interests--can probably best be judged by a comparison with Pennsylvania.

"The area of Virginia and West Virginia combined is 67,000 square miles; that of Pennsylvania 45,000 square miles. West Virginia alone has 17,000 square miles of coal territory, much of it of the best and richest in the world; while Pennsylvania has only about 12,000 square miles. And yet Pennsylvania is mining on an average about 85,000,000 tons of coal a year; while West Virginia and Virginia combined are putting out only about 12,000,000 tons. Pennsylvania with only two-thirds of the area of the Virginias has nearly 10,000 miles of railroad; while they have only about 5,500 miles.

A FAST DIFFERENCE.

"Owing to the enormous industrial interests of Pennsylvania, its farmers have prospered to a degree which can only be comprehended by some statistics gathered from the last census.

"In 1890 Pennsylvania had 211,000 farms, aggregating 18,300,000 acres, valued at \$230,000,000; while Virginia and West Virginia combined had 200,000 farms, aggregating 29,400,000 acres, valued at \$46,000,000.

"This vast difference in the agricultural interests of the Virginias as compared with Pennsylvania is largely due to the fact that the latter state has so enormously developed its industrial interests as to have enhanced the value of its farm property, created a home market for the products of its farms and thus brought about a more thorough cultivation of small farms. What Virginia and West Virginia can do in industrial development, and how vast can be their growth in the years to come, there can be any possibility of over-riding the business, may be understood when it is remembered that Pennsylvania, with its 45,000 square miles of territory, and with less natural resources of coal and iron and timber than the Virginias, produced of manufactured goods in 1890 \$1,353,000,000, against \$127,000,000 for Virginia and West Virginia. While Pennsylvania paid out to its factory hands \$505,000,000 in wages in 1890, the two Virginias paid out \$27,000,000. While they had only 81,000 hands employed in factories, Pennsylvania had 629,569. In fact, Pennsylvania has more capital invested in manufacturing than the fourteen southern states from Maryland to Texas. In 1890 these fourteen states had \$57,000,000 invested in manufacturing enterprises; while the one state of Pennsylvania, but a fraction larger than Virginia alone and one-third less in area than Virginia and West Virginia combined, had \$557,000,000 of capital in manufacturing.

AN UNLIMITED FUTURE.

"In the light of these figures, we can see what unlimited possibilities stretch before the business people of these two favored states, as well as of the entire south. Here is a region offering insurmountable opportunities for railroad construction, for industrial expansion and for diversified farming operations. Here is a country which combines nearly all of the natural advantages of all other

regions without their disadvantages--a country presenting great opportunities for wealth-creation and for advancement in all material affairs and in all that makes for the upbuilding of a great state.

"The work which Mr. E. C. Machen, as president of the Old Dominion Construction Company, and Mr. J. W. Reinhardt, as president of the Chesapeake & Western, and their associates, are doing for Virginia and West Virginia should rally to their aid the heartiest assistance that can be given by every one who has at heart the best interests of the great country which their line will traverse. If this road be built, as I believe it projectors intend to do, from tidewater on the eastern side across the valley through the marvelous mineral and timber wealth of West Virginia to slackwater on the western side, it will prove a powerful factor for the advancement of both states. It will add millions of dollars to the wealth of these states, bring into the market vast areas of unutilized coal and timber lands, attract settlers from other sections of our country to the great agricultural districts which it crosses, and increase for the people of both states the opportunities for employment, and not only create a market for their products, but create a market for their labor and their brains and open up to the younger generation many opportunities which they do not now possess for profitable employment. The people of Virginia may well bid God speed to this great railroad undertaking."

SENSIBLE REASONS

Why a Short Presidential Campaign Next Year is Preferable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.--Replying to a letter from the Chicago Times-Herald, W. A. Sutherland, New York member of the Republican national committee, has sent in substance the following:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, asking first, whether I favor a short presidential campaign in 1896, and second, the reasons for my opinion.

"First--I am heartily in favor of a short presidential campaign in 1896.

"Second--I have always argued that the great interference with the regular and orderly course of the business of the country, which presidential campaigns inevitably cause, constitutes the argument in favor of extending the presidential term.

"The conduct of a presidential campaign necessarily absorbs the entire time of an army of men, recruited from the ranks of the brightest, brainiest and most influential citizens. There is no one who is not somewhat unsettled in his business relations by the excitement attending a presidential contest, but there are very many men who, eagerly and reluctantly, as the case may be, are induced to surrender their whole time and energies to the interest of their party during the entire campaign. The prosperity of the country must suffer in consequence of this diversion of business energies from their usual channels.

"In this respect, the political managers of England are far ahead of us. Their change of administration can be brought about in three or four weeks time.

"Believing that the national committees, both Democratic and Republican, would have ample time for such organization as they require if the nominating conventions were held in September, and that no party interests would suffer by holding a convention in that month rather than May or June, I think the best interests of the country should control the action of the national committees, and lead to a short presidential campaign in '96."

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Unnecessary Slaughter by the Whites. Christian People Should Protest.

NEW YORK, July 31.--Secretary Ryder, of the Indian department of the American Missionary Association, has been in correspondence with the interior department concerning the Bannock Indian uprising. As a result of his investigation of the matter he says:

"If ever in the history of our country a protest ought to be raised by Christian people against the slaughter of the Indians it is now. The Bannocks under the laws of the general government are allowed to hunt. The game laws of Wyoming forbid this. A party of Bannocks killed a lot of game in Wyoming territory. They were arrested, and while being taken to jail sixteen of the seventeen were shot down in their tracks unarmed. Those of us who know of the brutal character of many of the white men that live in this western territory and their intense hostility to the Indians have grave suspicion that this was planned in order to kill the Indians. General Miles has given his testimony that the Bannocks are among the most peaceful and on the whole one of the best tribes on the prairie.

"Governor Richards, of Wyoming, should at once enforce the laws against the white men that were the first aggressors and then bring the legal matter into the courts."

THREE KILLED

And Two Injured by an Explosion in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.--At 3 o'clock this afternoon three men were instantly killed and two others badly and perhaps fatally injured in a stone quarry at Broadway and Osceola streets by the premature discharge of a charge of giant powder. The workmen were buried beneath tons of bricks. Two men were taken alive, but so horribly mangled that they may not survive.

The injured were Louis Lang, aged sixty-four; he was torn to pieces and died on route to the hospital; Paul Wagner, aged twenty-nine, from St. Joe, Mo. His left foot was blown off, five ribs were broken and the flesh torn from his bones. He lived in agony until 11 o'clock to-night.

The others who were injured and one who was supposed killed, received only shocks from which they have recovered.

ARCHITECT OF WORLD'S FAIR

Richard H. Hunt Dies at His Residence in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.--Richard H. Hunt, the well-known architect and designer of World's Fair buildings, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's marble palace, Cornelius Vanderbilt's new "breakers" and other Newport houses, died this afternoon. Hunt's failure was the cause of his death. He leaves a widow, two sons, and three daughters. All the members of the family were present at the death bed.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Evidence That Holmes Started a Charnel House in Texas.

THE HOUSE HE BUILT CONDEMNED,

And Since Found to Have Been Constructed as a Death Trap.

SIMILAR TO THE CHICAGO CASTLE.

The Prisoner Allen, Who Seems to Know a Great Deal About the Arch-Swindler and Murderer, Willing to Make a Confession for a Pardon. Lawyer Capps Has No Doubt That Holmes Murdered the Williams Girls and Thinks Allen Can Unravel the Mystery.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, July 31.--William Capps, who is now in Chicago on the Holmes' case, belongs to the firm of Capps & Canley, of this city, who some time ago instituted suit against present holders of property owned by the Williams sisters. The suit is brought at the instance of the heirs of the girls and it is claimed that the deeds were forged by Holmes.

Allen, the Arkansas convict, who is so anxious to tell his connection with the murders, was at one time in the employ of Holmes in this city. Allen went by the name of "Masco" in the city, and it is believed here that he can tell a great deal about Holmes and his



H. H. HOLMES.

transactions if he wants to. Allen was an ex-convict from the prison at Joliet.

While Holmes, or Pratt, as he was known here, was living in this city, he started to put up a large building. It was objected to on the ground that it was a regular fire trap, and the authorities forced him to remodel it somewhat. In view of the recent developments in Chicago, the authorities have made an investigation, which leaves no room for doubt that Holmes had planned it for a death trap.

One room at the top of the house was twelve exits by which a person can escape, while an enclosed chute runs down to the basement of the building in which a body could be transferred without any one being the wiser. In this basement, a large archway had been built over the sewer in such a way that he could easily put in a trap door opening into the sewer. Under the floor of the house was found a large pit, the intended use of which can only be conjectured. Holmes probably intended this building to be used as he afterwards used his house in Chicago.

"MASCO" WILL CONFESS

His Connection With Holmes on One Condition--New Developments.

CHICAGO, July 31.--Pat Quinlan, under the questioning of Chief of Police Badenoch, has let the cat out of the bag by admitting that "Masco" was H. H. Holmes' confidential man in Fort Worth, Texas. "Masco" is the man the police have been looking for. Just a few minutes before Quinlan had stated that Allen, the man confined in the Little Rock, Ark., penitentiary for horse stealing was Holmes' confidential man.

From further questioning the police believe that Hatch, A. E. Bond (through whom Minnie Williams' property in Fort Worth was conveyed to Benton T. Lyman), John C. Allen, A. C. Caldwell and "Masco" who figure in different times and places in the Holmes case, are one and the same man.

Holmes not long ago asserted that the man Hatch took the Pietzel children to Toronto, in company of Minnie Williams, and that if he could be found, he could clear up the mystery of their death. Detectives who are working up the case in the west, have evidence that Hatch came west after the visit to Toronto, and was caught stealing horses in Arkansas.

The man confined in the Little Rock penitentiary claims to be able to give the history of Holmes' deeds from first to last, but insists that he be pardoned out first.

By agreement between State Attorney Kern, Mayor Swift, Chief Badenoch, and Attorney Capps, who represents the heirs of the missing Minnie Williams, the latter will leave for Little Rock with credentials and authority granting him the power to represent the state of Illinois in requesting the absolute and permanent release of Allen from the Arkansas penitentiary, such immunity being granted on condition that he fasten the crime of murder on Holmes by unmistakable and existing evidence in this city.

Attorney Capps, in an interview late last night, after his consultation with the chief of police, said:

"There is no question in my mind that this man Allen can tell about the murder of the Williams girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl by Holmes, and can direct us as to where the bones of these four at least are buried. As to the Curand girl and others whose disappearance and death has been charged to Holmes, I cannot say at this time. Allen was the confidential associate of Holmes for a long time, and we know enough of his knowledge of Holmes

affairs to safely count on his being able to tell the story of the crimes.

"We will prove absolutely that Holmes murdered the two Williams girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl. We will bring Allen to Chicago and he will tell the story of the murders as they were committed and point to the place where the bodies were disposed of after Holmes had performed these terrible deeds of murder."

Experiments were made to-day with the liquid found in the bottom of the vat in the cellar of Holmes house, and it was found that whenever mixed with benzine or kerosene, it would emit a vapor so deadly that no human being could live in it. Whether or not Holmes used the vapor for suffocating his victims is not known, but the police are inclined to favor such a theory.

This discovery will clear away a good deal of surmise on the part of the police, as the theory advanced by the expert is that Holmes got a small quantity of oil in a bowl, added either petroleum, benzene, gasoline or even common kerosene to it and placed it in the vault.

A deadly gas would be given off immediately and all Holmes had to do was to lure his victim into the trap and then shut the door. Death would soon result.

HOLMES AGAIN TALKS.

This Time He Accounts For Miss Cigrand, Who He Says is in a Convent, But Doesn't Name the Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 31.--H. H. Holmes was seen in his cell by a reporter to-day and talked freely about the charges made against him, especially those relating to Emily Cigrand. He admitted that he had betrayed the girl in Chicago, and that she had afterwards told this fact to a priest, who insisted that a marriage ceremony be performed.

Holmes says that he took her to an obscure place in Minnesota and married her under an assumed name, the ceremony being fraudulent. Pat Quinlan, he declared, knew of Holmes' relations with the girl, having found her in his room one night when there was a fire near the castle. In May, 1892, the prisoner continued, Miss Cigrand left his employ and went into a convent, where she now is. Quinlan, he asserted, knows all about her and can produce her at any time. Holmes added that in justice to Quinlan and "Masco" he desired to say that they know little about his movements.

The Convict Allen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 31.--Convict Allen persists in his assertion that Minnie Williams was alive six months ago, and in the belief that she is alive now. He did not meet Holmes in Arkansas and his connection with him was confined to Fort Worth, Texas. He never wrote any letters to Holmes. Allen declares that the detectives from Chicago will get nothing for their trouble unless they are able to secure the release from the penitentiary.

When seen to-day by an Associated Press reporter, convict Allen said: "My name is not Hatch, and I never at any time passed under that alias. My real name is Caldwell, but I have passed under the aliases of Allen and Foggy and was known in Fort Worth as 'Masco,' but never used the name of Hatch."

When reminded that he claimed to know all about the Fort Worth operations of Holmes, and that Hatch was prominent in them, and was asked to tell who Hatch was, he became somewhat confused and said that he thought that Holmes had a workman there as a carpenter by that name, who had a scar or mark on his right cheek.

"I can unravel the Fort Worth swindle," said he, "if I am paid for it, and I can show that Minnie Williams was not murdered. I heard from her a few months ago; she is afraid to come to this country."

MANY LIVES LOST

In the Floods Caused by a Cloud Burst in Colorado.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., July 31.--A freight train on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad was caught in a landslide and derailed near Adelaide last night, succession of cloudbursts occurred at the head of Eight Mile creek, about twelve or fifteen miles north of Adelaide. Engineer Ben Gove and Fireman Maurice Lyons saw the water coming down the creek. Lyons managed to escape by climbing up the side of the mountain. Gove is supposed to have been drowned.

Brakeman Dolan is known to have lost his life in the water. The flood struck the town of Adelaide, doing great damage. The hotel is said to have been swept away and Mrs. Carr, Lee Tracy and a man named Watson were drowned at Adelaide and two others are reported missing. The railroad for ten miles near Wilbur, has been washed away.

No definite information was obtainable up to a late hour this afternoon, but it is known much damage has been done in the path of the storm.

Insurgent Democrats.

HAVANA, July 31.--A company of twenty-five insurgents has been re-captured in Las Lajas, province of Santa Maria, and will take the field under the leadership of Medina.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

Dr. A. E. Robinson, manager of the gold cure institute at Moberly, Mo., cut his throat. It is generally supposed that the act was suicidal.

The Right Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Central Pennsylvania, died at his summer home in Bristol, R. I., yesterday.

The Kansas Republicans will hold a state convention to nominate a candidate for chief justice and express themselves on the silver question.

A joint meeting of the Ohio and Jackson Coal Traffic Associations at Cincinnati, adopted the same schedule of rates as at last year's meeting.

B. Edmonds, publisher of the American Contractor, fell from the eighth story of a building he was constructing at Chicago, and was fatally injured yesterday.

Two additional jurors were procured yesterday in the Durrant trial. The San Francisco ripper continues to be a hero of the women. One woman tried to embrace him in the court room.

GORMAN ON TOP.

His Candidate For Governor, John E. Hurst, Nominated, But the Cleveland Administration Is Endorsed--Maryland Democrats Hiss the Nominee.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.--When the news was flashed through the convention this morning that Senator Gorman had elected the rich dry goods merchant John E. Hurst, of this city, for gubernatorial honors, and State Senator Crothers for the attorney generalship in place of Gen. Kyd Douglas, who up to to-day had been conceded the nomination, a howl of surprise and disapproval went up from many quarters, especially from the country, where the desire for the reassessment is strongest and where the friends of this measure had supported the candidacy of Thomas G. Hayes, a leading exponent of reassessment. Several of Hayes' supporters were so embittered that they declared their intention of voting for Judge Fisher, the avowed opponent of Gorman. Senator Hayes' supporters emphatically declared he would remain in the fight and charge treachery. The other candidates, however, excepting Judge Fisher, philosophically bowed to the inevitable.

It was 12:25 when the convention was called to order. Senator Talbot made a lively address. During it one enthusiast proposed a cheer for John E. Hurst. The cheering and the hisses, however, were almost equal in volume. A cheer for Senator Gorman met with better success.

The committee on resolutions, after an hour's deliberation, returned with an unanimous report.

The resolutions approved the Democratic platform of 1892 and of the able and patriotic administration of President Cleveland. They declare against free silver and approve the Wilson tariff bill, which was characterized as the best the country has known for thirty-five years.

The nominee, John E. Hurst, although a Gorman adherent, has also been a consistent follower of the Cleveland administration and will doubtless poll the bulk of the party votes.

Charles S. Crothers, of Cecil county, was nominated for attorney general, and Marion DeKaib Smith, of Kent county, for comptroller.

MINERS' STRIKE SURE.

A Compromise Offered by the Operators Refused--Miners' Officials Think the Chances Are Good.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 31.--At the conference in the afternoon, the mine owners offered a compromise rate to go into effect until November 1, until they agree to pay the 69 cent rate and make that rate general all over the Pittsburgh district. It is understood the compromise price was 68 cents. The conference continued until late to-night, but the miners' officials refused to accept the compromise on the ground that they do not believe all the operators would accept such terms voluntarily.

They further state that chances of a successful strike are greater now than they have been for years, because all of the operators are behind on their contracts on account of a car famine. It is held that if the mines are allowed to resume the operators will be in good shape to fight the demands in November and the strike would have to be made in the winter months. The compromise will be submitted to the convention to-morrow, but the miners' officials say that it will be refused and the strike ordered.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE

Believed to be Nearing an End--Contractors Making Banded Agreements.

NEW YORK, July 31.--The principal feature to-day in the tailors' strike situation was the issuing of banded agreements to contractors. Of these 110, representing over eighty shops, furnished the required security, and it is expected that 2,000 coat makers will resume to-morrow. The strike, though somewhat abated, is still on, and the strikers declare that they will fight until the contractors have all fallen into line and acknowledged their defeat by signing the new agreement.

About a hundred cloak makers from the factory of H. Gershel & Son to-day quit work because the proprietors charged the workers with using cotton instead of silk thread in the making of garments.

It is expected that the major portion of the strikers will be working before the end of the week.

THE WIRE STRIKE SETTLED.

The Men Get the Advances Demanded in Installments.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.--Late this afternoon the wire company's terms were accepted, the strike declared off and the men will all return to work between now and next Monday. By the terms of the agreement the laborers will get an increase to \$1 3/4 a day to take effect at once. The five wire drawers get the ten per cent advance they asked for, but in installments, five per cent on August 1 and five per cent on November 1. The coarse wire drawers also get the twenty per cent advance demanded, in installments of five per cent on the first of August, October, November and January. Eleven hundred men are affected by this advance, and it is claimed that the settlement will also decide the strike at the nail works.

GREEN GLASS MEN

Refuse the Demand of the League--An Offer by Non-Union Workers.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.--There were fifty factories represented at the green glass conference to-day. It was decided to refuse the demand of the United Green Glassworkers' League for a restoration of the 14 per cent cut made in 1891 and to declare a lock-out in all union factories, thus throwing out 10,000 men. Another stumbling block was the fact that the union wanted to continue the rule prohibiting apprentices, while the manufacturers wanted one apprentice for every ten men. The non-union operators met with the union manufacturers and agreed to supply all the orders during the strike and to share profits.

WON ON A POOL.

Boston, July 21.--George Dixon, champion feather-weight pugilist of the world, to-night won on a pool in the fourth round, a contest with Tommy Connolly, ex-amateur feather-weight champion pugilist of the world. The fight was under the auspices of the Athletic Club in Union Park hall.

ANOTHER CHAPTER

In the Whisky Trust Scandal Brought Out by a Letter

FROM UTERMAYER TO WATERBURY

The Latter's Refusal to Return Stock Deposited With the Manhattan Trust Company and His Reasons. No Fear of the Anti-Trust Statute of Illinois--Charges of Crooked Transactions Freely Made--The End Not Yet.

NEW YORK, July 31.--Mr. Samuel Utermeyer, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Utermeyer & Marshall, to-day addressed a letter to John W. Waterbury, president of the Manhattan Trust Company, asking the return of stock deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company under the terms of an agreement of March 9, 1895, between the stockholders and the reorganization committee, on the ground that the plan of reorganization cannot be lawfully carried out and that persons participating in it may become emenable to the penal provisions of the anti-trust statute of Illinois.

A reply was sent by Counsel Bijar to Mr. Utermeyer, in which he said:

"The request contained in your letter is refused for the following reasons:

"1. The gentleman who handed your letter to Mr. Waterbury and of whom you speak as a stockholder, was Mr. James M. Pynchon, until recently a confidential employee of Counselman & Day, and otherwise intimately related to members of that firm. Counselman & Day have been the brokers and representatives of Messrs. Morris and Greenhut in matters connected with the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company and particularly in the purchase of \$800,000 Distilling and Cattle-feeding bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and in the stock speculation conducted by these gentlemen, which resulted in foisting a loss of \$510,000 on the treasury of that company, both of which transactions are, as you may know, the subject of suit by Receiver McNulta, when Messrs. Greenhut and Morris are parties defendant.

"We infer, therefore, that this application emanates from the same source. Mr. Greenhut, as you may be aware, confessed in open court, immediately after his appointment as receiver and while still president of the company, that he was heavily short of the stock of his own company and we have good reasons to believe that interest. Under these circumstances, we take it for granted that the only interest which Mr. Pynchon represents is the short interest in the market and the personal interest of the defendants in the suits brought by Receiver McNulta to recover the diverted funds and property of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

"Nor, I may add, do the reasons as furnished by you, for Mr. Pynchon's request commend themselves as seriously advanced.

"We do not regard Mr. Pynchon's fear as becoming amenable to the anti-trust statute of Illinois as an evidence of his good faith, but, on the contrary, if Mr. Pynchon were so anxious to avoid liability of that sort, we should have advised him not to have transferred yesterday in his name, the only Manhattan Trust Company's receipts which he pretends to hold."

AN EXCITING CHASE

Of a Thief Who Was Desperate--Captured After Great Trouble.

CLEVELAND, July 31.--Two men made a bold attempt to rob the safe of the Bartholomew Brewing Company, on Michigan street to-day. One of them engaged the book-keeper in conversation, while the other quickly and quietly slipped into a rear office, and when discovered by the book-keeper was busily at work upon the safe. An alarm was immediately raised, and both of the thieves started down the street with a crowd behind them yelling "stop thief." A policeman soon overtook one of the men, who drew a revolver, and after a short struggle broke away, with a pair of handcuffs dangling to one of his wrists.

The fugitive ran a short distance and then turned and deliberately fired several shots at the policeman, who promptly returned the fire, none of the shots hit any one, however. The thief again ran and dashed into the building occupied by the Sherwin Williams Company and on several flights of stairs. The thief reached the fourth floor and then he was cornered at a window by several of the employees. Then a fight took place. The fellow was desperate. He knocked down several men and threw three out of the window. There was a roof of a tower building just below the window and the men falling upon this escaped injury.

A policeman arrived at this point and with a blow of his fist, laid the fellow low. The handcuffs were quickly snapped into place and the policeman then hustled their prisoner to the Central station. He gave the name of Joseph Dawson and said he was twenty-eight years of age. The second thief was not captured.

THIS IS FUNNY.

Governor MacCorkle's Alleged Reason for Returning to Wheeling.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.--Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, who has been here for a week, will leave for Wheeling to-morrow. It is stated that he has been called back because of trouble with local strikers.

Steamship Arrivals.

Southampton--New York, New York. Tromsø, Norway--Columbia, New York, via Hamburg, for North Cape.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia: Fair weather; light north-easterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Continued fair weather; northern wind.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. As furnished by C. S. SCHNEIDER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 68 8 a. m. 68 9 a. m. 68 10 a. m. 68 11 a. m. 68 12 m. 68 1 p. m. 68 2 p. m. 68 3 p. m. 68 4 p. m. 68 5 p. m. 68 6 p. m. 68 7 p. m. 68 8 p. m. 68 9 p. m. 68 10 p. m. 68 11 p. m. 68 12 m. 68 Weather--Fair.